

The French Broad Hustler.

SHIPMAN & OSBORNE CO.

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NO HALL OF RECORDS

Senate Votes Down Bill Carrying \$100,000 Appropriation For New Building By Vote of 16 to 24

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Recommendations of The Governor Concerning State's Representation There

Raleigh Feb. 28, 1905.
The Senate on Saturday by a vote of 24 to 16 refused to authorize the State to issue bonds in the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing a Hall of Records. There was a spirited discussion over the bill, many Senators favoring a bond issue of \$500,000 or \$1,000,000, for the enlargement of the Capitol Building and for other purposes, but opposing the smaller issue.

An amendment was offered to save the bill by striking out the section providing for a bond issue, and directing that \$50,000 annually for two years be taken from the Insurance Commissioner's receipts, to pay for the erection of the Hall of Records, but the amendment failed, and then failed to pass its second reading.

A joint resolution was offered concerning the Jamestown Exposition, providing that \$50,000 be appropriated to that institution, one-third payable out of the taxes levied in 1905, one-third payable out of the taxes levied in 1906 and one-third payable out of the taxes levied in 1907, for the purpose of providing a suitable exhibit for the State of North Carolina at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, the appropriation to be issued by the commission to be created. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission to represent the State at the exposition to consist of ten citizens of the State, one from each Congressional district. The commission would have a president, secretary and other officers, but none of the commissioners would be entitled to pay or expenses. The bill empowers the commission to erect at Jamestown a creditable state building suitable of exhibiting the State's resources, to cost not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000.

NO TRUE BILLS

Grand Jury of Buncombe Fails to Indict Campaign Managers—Absent Witnesses Fined

Special to The Observer.
Asheville, Feb. 23.—The grand jury of the present term of the Superior Court, to which was assigned the task of investigating the alleged use of whiskey and money during the last election for the purpose of illegally influencing votes, has finished its work, made its report and has been discharged by Judge Moore. The grand jury failed to find a true bill against the three parties charged with conspiracy in connection with the use of whiskey for campaign purposes, and also reported that under the evidence it was able to secure it was not justified in making presentments for any such alleged offences. After making its report the foreman of the grand jury stated that several witnesses who had been summoned failed to appear. The names of these witnesses were called out and each fined \$80 and ordered to appear at the next term of the Superior Court and show cause why execution should not issue against them. The witnesses fined were: J. J. Mackey, chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, who is now in Raleigh; Dr. J. S. T. Baird, the defeated Republican candidate for the Legislature; George E. Sprinkle, Alfred Starnes, county surveyor, and Dr. A. M. Ballard, defeated Republican candidate for coroner.

TO SALARY SOLICITORS

Bill By Senator Pearson Contains Such Provision

Raleigh N. C. Feb. 20, 1905.
The only new bill of wide public importance introduced Saturday in the Senate, was that by Mr. Pearson to pay the solicitors of the State a stipulated salary instead of fees. The bill repeals section 3736, chapter 67, of the second volume of the Code, and provides that from and after July 1, 1905, the State solicitors of the several judicial districts of North Carolina shall be paid a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) each per year in lieu of the fees and allowances now provided by law. The fees now prescribed for State

solicitors in section 3737 of second volume of the Code, and the amendments thereto would be collected as heretofore provided and paid to the clerks of the Superior Court of the several counties, and by them paid into the State Treasury. The salaries provided in the bill for solicitors would be paid by the State Treasurer upon the certificates of the clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties in the same manner as now provided for the payment of the judges of the Superior Courts.

Mr. Duls introduced a bill to restrict incurring debts by municipalities. The bill provides that the power of the Board of Commissioners or other governing authority of any municipality to contract indebtedness for the necessary expenses of such municipality, shall be restricted to the term for which they shall have been chosen; and no contract entered into by such municipal authorities for a longer period than their term of office shall be valid and binding on the corporation after the expiration of such term unless such contract shall be submitted to the people, and authorized by the popular vote.

A large number of local bills were passed, the calendar being practically cleared. The House passed nearly 206 local measures.

THE DAKOTA BONDS

Senate Judiciary Provides Joint Committee to Act With Gov.

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to report favorably the Duls substitute for the two resolutions of Mr. Zollcoffer in the Senate and Mr. Murphy in the House in respect to the situation as to the South Dakota and Schafer Brothers bonds.

The substitute, which provides for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the entire matter of both the South Dakota and the Schafer bonds, two members of the committee to come from the Senate and three from the House; the five to act with the Governor and to confer with the Council of State, is as follows: "Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring:

"That a special committee of five—three on the part of the House and two on the Senate, together with the Governor of the State, be and they are hereby appointed with full power and authority to take all such steps—after consultation with the Council of State—as may in their opinion be necessary to properly protect the interests of the State of North Carolina, with respect to the judgment of the State of South Dakota; that said committee be and they are also authorized to confer with the Council of State and also with any authorized representative of the holders of the bonds commonly referred to as the Schafer Bros. Bonds, and they will report to the General Assembly at the present session, whether in their opinion there should be any legislation in regard thereto."—News & Observer.

Truckers And Gardeners Should Plant Largely of Early Peas

The severe weather which we have experienced during February, and which has extended far down into Florida, is going to make a considerable shortage in early green vegetables, and on this account our markets will be very bare of green vegetables until late in the season. Indications are that the earliest crops of green vegetables will sell at good prices, both in home markets and in the large cities North.

The opportunity presented to our southern truckers and gardeners, to make money out of peas and other early truck crops is one that they should not fail to take advantage of. Early peas are one of the first crops to come in and can be safely planted just as soon as the ground can be gotten ready.

The Man Who Thinks

"The great problems of this world are not going to be handed over to the men of muscles but to the men of brains," said a lecturer, and then he developed the idea for his hearers.

It is true that the forces that exert the most powerful influence are the forces of thought. A man thinks; he sets something in motion. The man of brains shapes his thought as it surges forth and immediately it becomes something worth pursuing. He develops it into a concrete substance by energetic acts. He brings to his service that other human force—muscle, that does not think. It performs the laborious work for the man who does the thinking.

If every young man who is compelled to begin life by entering the service of another would learn to think, it is only a matter of time until the power of his thought, well-directed, has wrought for him a mighty charge, and he himself is thinking for others and directing their forces for his own greater success.—Merchant's Journal

NEW REVENUE ACT ADOPTED

House Recommends Few Changes and Consideration of Measure Short-Lined

MERCHANT'S TAX CUT OUT

Interesting Synopsis of Amendments Accepted.—Whiskey Comes In For Share Of Taxes

Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 27, 1905.

The House, on motion of Representative Wood, of Randolph, the House went into Committee of the Whole Saturday night at 9 o'clock, to consider the Revenue bill and Machinery Acts, and Representative Cunningham, of Person, was called to the chair.

Mr. Wood read the Revenue bill by sections, noting the principal changes from the act of 1903. The changes, so far as it was possible to learn from the reading, as no changes were shown in the printed bill are as follows:

In Schedule "A" the inheritance tax is to apply to real property in addition to personal property. It is made the duty of solicitor of the district to sue delinquents for the recovery of such tax, his fee not to exceed five per cent of the amount recovered to be allowed by the judge, the clerk to be allowed costs of advertising and reasonable fees and expenses incurred in collecting the tax. In the income tax section all incomes obtained from commissions are added this being added so as to catch insurance agents; a provision exempting incomes obtained from commissioners from the sale of leaf tobacco, cotton and other farm products was stricken out.

In Schedule "B" in defining taxes it is declared licenses obtained shall be a personal privilege, not transferable, nor an abatement in the tax allowed. It is also provided that the tax to be collected in the county where incurred. For circuses and shows with menageries the tax is made \$300 a performance for exhibitions where admission and reserved seats exceeds 75 cents or where it does not exceed 75 cents or where more than fifteen cars are required to transport the circus \$200 a performance; when less than fifteen cars are required \$50. The former tax is \$200 to main and \$50 to side show where 50 cents is charged, others \$50. Under the new regulation \$50 is charged each side show, attached or unattached to the circus. Oculists and opticians are not relieved of the extra tax in cities, towns or counties. The tax in peddlers of clocks, stoves and ranges is put at \$100 a year in each county. Every one conducting a livery stable where horses or mules are bought or sold is classed as a horse dealer, with an extra tax of \$25. Peddlers or vendors of medicines are taxed \$100 a county; the tax on other peddlers on foot being raised from \$10 to \$25 a county those with horse, mule or ox with or without vehicle from \$30 to \$50 for each county. Poor and infirm persons and Confederate soldiers may be exempted by the county commissioners. A tax of \$50 a year is put on cotton compresses for each compress in place of this tax on each 1,000 bales compressed. An entire new section is given to slot machines, this being \$2.50 a county where articles are obtained from machines by depositing a coin, where music is given or pictures seen, weighing or stencil machines. Machines used as automatic clerks are exempted. Other slot machines or those with nude or obscene figures are prohibited under penalty of a misdemeanor, fine \$250 to \$500, or imprisonment three months to one year or both.

The tax for "futures" is kept in so as to tax these if the Woodard bill fails. All medicated bitters medicines or liquors that intoxicate are put in as liquors in license to whiskey dealers fines of \$250 to \$500 being imposed, this including rice beer, medicated bitters, champagne, cherry, orange and plum cider, schiedam snaps. The tax on grain distillers is doubled. A new section is put in for social clubs, this similar to the section in the laws of 1901 but omitted in the law of 1903. This provides a tax of one dollar a person for all members where liquors are sold or given away, fifty cents a place where only malt liquors are used. A license and bona fide membership are required with more than thirty members and proof of its being a bona fide social club, not simply to escape the liquor laws. Members must be over 21 years old and no club is to be incorporated

where liquor selling is prohibited by law. The same requirements in obtaining licenses for grain distilleries is required as for sale of liquor, with twelve freeholders on application for distilleries or saloons, this in place of six. No saloon or distillery is to be within 200 feet of a church, nor where sale of liquor is prohibited by law, provided that no license is to be granted to manufacture where manufacturing is prohibited by law. The merchants tax is omitted. Dealers in pistols may sell pistol cartridges without the \$20 tax. The tax of 40 cents on the \$100 is stricken from the taxes on sales of pianos and organs. Piano and organ firms are allowed agents at tax one dollar each and \$5.00 each to county without tax by town, city or county. A tax of 2-1-3 per cent on business done in the State is put on express companies, only the ad valorem tax being allowed towns and cities.

There were no changes of any importance made in the Machinery Act, except that there are some additions to the property exempt from taxation, these being mainly in line with the property now exempt.

The committee rose, but its being shown that only thirty-five members present no report was made to the House. The bill will be reported on Monday and other changes are to be expected.

Senator Simmons Responds

Maddened by the passage of the Ward bill in the Senate and made desperate by the prospect of its passage in the House, the opposition suddenly turned upon United States Senator Simmons. In response to their criticisms he gave out this statement, which will be found on our news pages. It should be preserved.

If the opposition thought to bull-doze him, they were foolish. If they thought to frighten him, they were more so. Senator Simmons is not the man to weaken under any circumstances. He is serving his State. He is not a radical prohibitionist, but he is a sound advocate of temperance and of practicable measures rightly conceived in the interest of temperance. He has adopted the policy of rural prohibition and municipal local option, and the opposition is very much mistaken if it thinks to drive him from his position.

Moreover, their "fears" will come to naught. If they have any effect they will strengthen the popular regard for Senator Simmons. He became Senator because of his magnificent political leadership. He will remain Senator not only on that account but because he is bravely using his power to serve the people of our Commonwealth. Every effort the distillers make against him elevates and fortifies him in the esteem of the people.—Biblical Recorder.

Make Your Work Count

One day Thomas A. Edison was rambling through the grounds and buildings of Columbia University, and his eye happened to rest on the electrical plant then just erected. "Who put that up?" he inquired. He was told and immediately sought out the young man to secure his services. Seth Low, then president of the university, was abroad. He was communicated with, and by cable consented to the resignation of the engineer, who immediately entered the service of Mr. Edison, where many years were subsequently spent in the successful employment of his time and talents. His financial reward was correspondingly satisfactory.

That young engineer left his mark on his work, and it was recognized by the trained observer and by one who was in a position to do the young man a remarkably favorable turn in establishing him in his life work.

Every young man has the same chance. The imprint left on his work is always visible—always noticed by some one. If it is good he is sooner or later taken by the hand and led up to a higher sphere; if bad—but it never should be bad!—Merchant's Journal.

The following, said by a Western paper to be the speech of an Indian Chief, deserves to take a place among the classics: "All that the red man is to-day he owes to the pale-face. We have been so benevolently assimilated that one measly government agent could round up and herd a whole Indian reservation. The pale-face lobster gives us a bottle of whiskey with a string tied to it. And the string reaches to the Federal court room, where we lie around for a couple of weeks while the witnesses are cashing in their pay vouchers. Then we walk home in a snow storm. The sun of the red man is setting in the west. Soon will his copper-colored tribes be assimilated by the copper trusts, and he will be extinct. You may put him in a bicycle suit and tan shoes, but he will continue to yearn for planked muskrat and Jamaican ginger. His days are numbered. For a few years he may powwow with the smooth government commissioner, but he is fading away and you can see his finish. I have spoken."—Charlotte Observer.

KIDNAPPED?

Theory About the Young Son of Senator Beasley

REWARD MAY BE OFFERED

The Mother of the Boy Neither Eats Nor Sleeps But All the Time Cries "Give Me the Body of My Boy"

A gentleman in Raleigh has received a letter from a party living near the home of Senator Beasley, from which the following extract is taken:

"They are searching for Beasley's boy yet but have not found him. They have searched the potato houses and hills and wells, under the hall and houses, every outhouse, fodder loft, barn, woods and swamp. The searchers get in on one side of the swamp and go clear through, the men being about five feet apart.

"The bloodhound went to a Yankee's house, and the Yankee lives back in the swamp with no one but a boy and the Yankee said that the last time he saw the boy that his dog barked and he jumped behind a bunch of bushes. That was his first tale. The next tale was that the last time he saw him he ran by his house and the next tale was the last time he saw him he was in his yard, but he never told that until the bloodhound trailed the boy to the Yankee man's house. When the dog got to the door he locked his door and put his key into his pocket and would not let them search in his house, but the men made him let them in and searched his house but did not find the boy.

"There was a strange man seen up about Barco postoffice and two more places by three different men. He was in a buggy drawn by a black mule, and had the boy down between his knees, but the people saw him before they heard the boy was missing. The men say that saw him that the boy was crying and seemed to be dissatisfied, but the man was talking to him rough.

"Mr. Ansell, clerk of the court, met him near the court house and he was going north. No one paid any attention to him until they heard him talking so roughly to the boy. No one that saw him knew him, if they had it was such a bad day. It was raining and snowing, too, and I suppose that he was wrapped up and had his storm spread up. If they had ever seen him before they might not have known him.

"The strange man was first noticed by Mr. Caleb Barco as he passed by Barco postoffice and he did not know who he was and it bore on Mr. Barco's mind that the boy was so dissatisfied that he, Mr. Barco, phoned to Mr. Jack Griggs and asked him if he had seen the man and boy and who they were. Mr. Griggs phoned back that he had seen them pass but did not know who they were. Mr. Ansell halted but the other man kept driving. Mr. Ansell noticed the boy's actions. That was Monday evening that the stranger was seen. He never was seen before nor since that any one knows of in this county, nor I never heard of any one seeing him anywhere else.

"Mr. Joshua Harrison went off Tuesday morning and never got back until Sunday. He claimed that he had been to Pasquotank. The Yankee would not help them search for the boy, telling them that they would find him. He was the only man that did not turn out from Snowden's to Powell's Point, from North River to the Atlantic ocean.

"People from the beach and everywhere around are getting up a petition to get the Governor to put out a reward for his body dead or alive. They think that Mrs. Beasley will die. She eats nothing nor sleeps none only as they give her medicine to make her sleep and the minute her eyes open she is crying, 'Give me the body of my boy.'"—News & Observer.

Midshipman Battle Fell Dead at Academy.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20.—Midshipman Samuel Westray Battle, Jr., second class, and a son of Surgeon Samuel W. Battle of Asheville, N. C., a retired Naval officer, dropped dead at the Academy yesterday. The young man's death was due to heart failure, and came just as the brigade of midshipmen were assembling for the regular dinner for formation and when the surrounding grounds were filled with the usual Sunday crowd of Academy and many young girls from other cities who had attended the hop Saturday night.

Young Battle had just taken his appointed place as third petty officer of the ninth company, second battalion, when he was seen to stagger and fall before anyone reached him. He was taken at once to the academy hospital,

where a hasty examination showed that he was beyond human aid and had been dead when picked up.

Midshipman Battle entered the naval academy from Asheville N. C., on August 29, 1902, and since that time has taken a prominent place among his classmates. He was a member of the hop committee both last year and this year, and last season pulled stroke oar on the varsity eight.

Threats of Lynching

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 24.—A negro named Stewart Johnson was arrested today on suspicion that he was the man who brutally assaulted Miss Mary Marsh yesterday afternoon. The negro, against whom there is a good deal of evidence, was lodged in jail. One man who claims to have been on the other side of the street when the assault occurred identified Johnson as the guilty party. Great crowds gathered tonight and threats of lynching were made. At a mass meeting Governor Vardaman announced the appointment of Col. R. J. Harding, former sheriff of the county, as colonel of the regiment of civil guards which will be formed. A captain was named for each ward in the city. They in turn will select the members of their companies.

A negro church was burned early today.

THE SECOND 100,000 DOLLARS

Warrants Sent Out By State Treasurer To Various Counties

The warrants on the state treasury were issued recently for the apportionment of the second hundred thousand dollars of the state public school fund to bring the schools in the weaker counties up to the minimum four months' school term. The county receiving the largest amount is Wilkes, \$4,421.93, the second largest goes to Cleveland, \$3,851.11, and the third largest amount to Cumberland, \$3,720.67. The following is the list of western counties in the apportionment and the amount each received:

Clay	283.02
Graham	430.35
Henderson	462.90
Jackson	2,014.68
Madison	2,066.60
McDowell	737.23
McDowell	2,016.87
Mitchell	2,402.13
Polk	714.97
Rutherford	2,007.71
Yancey	1,322.08

Two Months of Revival Effort.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 20.—Special. The pastors of the city and religious workers are making preparations for a two-month's religious campaign here that will extend through the municipal election, and will in all probability have a marked effect on that election. Miss Blodgett is now holding daily meetings in the First Baptist church for women and is drawing immense crowds. At the conclusion of this meeting Dr. Riley of Indianapolis will come to the First Baptist church for a three weeks revival, and this will be followed by a Bible conference, when Dr. Munhall, the well known Philadelphia evangelist, will come here April 19 to conduct a series of meetings that will last three weeks. The services will be held in the Auditorium and all the pastors of the city will co-operate.

ROW AT SALUDA.

Six Negroes Attempt to Take the Town.

On last Thursday night six negroes concluded to take charge of the Southern railway outfit and the town of Saluda at the same time two officers and many citizens joined in a pitch battle and when the smoke cleared away six negroes were in limbo and quiet was restored. One of the negroes in the melee wrenched a pistol from one of the officers and made an attempt to shoot him but by-standers took a part in the fight and saved the officer's life. One of the negroes received a load of shot in his face from a gun in the hands of a citizen, and this probably saved the life of the officer. The whole gang was bount and brought to Hendersonville and lodged in jail. The cause of the whole trouble was, just as usual, attributed to liquor. All of the gang were well tanked with the iniquitous and soul-destroying beverage. Riot and roguery followed the drinking.

Senator Lodge says that the Government seeds are a humbug. A good many people who have planted them are of the same opinion.